



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Quarantine of schooner Columbia on account of smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, June 10:

The schooner *Columbia*, plying among the West Indian Islands, which arrived here June 4, from Barbados, with a crew of 10 men and 27 passengers, was put in quarantine with all on board for seven days, i. e., to June 11, for the following reasons: The vessel sailed from Cayenne, French Guiana, May 23, arriving at Barbados May 29, during which time there developed on board a case of smallpox; May 30 the case was removed to the quarantine station on Pelican Island; May 31 the crew and passengers were taken to the same island and their clothing and baggage disinfected, at the same time the vessel was disinfected. The crew and passengers were then returned to the vessel, which sailed in quarantine for this port, June 1, arriving June 4, when she was disposed of as above stated. No other cases have developed on board.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Kimberley*.—Month ended May 11, 1907. Estimated population, 54,141. Total number of deaths, 115. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of April, 1907. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 69, including smallpox 3 and 7 from tuberculosis.

ARGENTINA—*Rosario de Santa Fe*.—Month of April, 1907. Estimated population, 150,308. Total number of deaths, 325, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 14, measles 3, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 24, whooping cough 1, and 34 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL.—State of São Paulo, including the cities of *São Paulo*, *Santos*, and *Campinas*.—Week ended May 5, 1907. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 182, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, leprosy 1, measles 4, whooping cough 2, and 13 from tuberculosis.

Week ended May 12, 1907. Total number of deaths, 183, including measles 1, enteric fever 2, and 16 from tuberculosis.

Week ended May 19, 1907. Total number of deaths, 170, including leprosy 1, measles 6, enteric fever 2, and 18 from tuberculosis.

Ceara.—Month of April, 1907. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 132, including 12 from whooping cough.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1907. Estimated population, 210,000. Total number of deaths, 337, including smallpox 56, leprosy 2, beriberi 2, malarial fever 14, and 46 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 52,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, whooping cough 3, and 5 from tuberculosis.

CHINA—*Shanghai*.—Year ended December 31, 1906. Estimated